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Vol. II.—Literary Studies (Gibbon; Macaulay; Bishop Butler; Sterne and Thackeray; Waverley Novels; Dickens; Henry Crabb Robinson); Religious and Metaphysical Essays (Ignorance of Man; Emotion of Conviction; Metaphysical Basis of Toleration; Public Worship Regulation Bill); Letters on the French Coup d'État; A Later Judgment.

Vol. III.—Biographical Studies (Peel, Brougham, Gladstone, the younger Pitt, Bolingbroke, Sir G. C. Lewis, Adam Smith, Lord Althorp, James Wilson; Minor Papers on Prince Albert, Lyndhurst, Cobden, Palmerston, the Earl of Clarendon, Robert Lowe, Guizot, Prof. Cairnes, Disraeli).

Vol. IV.—English Constitution; Parliamentary Reform; History of the Unreformed Parliament; Physics and Politics.

Vol. V.—Lombard Street; Economic Studies; International Coinage; Depreciation of Silver; Index.

Certainly the subjects are plenty and cover a wide range. Bagehot's treatment of many of them is original and unique. His style is vigorous. That his magazine did not "succeed" and his writings have not sold like those of popular poets and novelists is to his credit. He writes for the sake of truth. He writes as "a wise, genial, lovable man." He writes for instruction and conveys it in the best form. *The Nation*, *The Literary World* and other of our best critics consider Bagehot a superlative writer and pronounce this edition of his works, to which we will refer hereafter, as we do, economical, excellent and in every way to be coveted.

The State. Elements of historical and practical politics. A sketch of institutional history and administration. By Woodrow Wilson, Ph.D., LL.D., author of Constitutional Government. Boston: D. C. Heath & Co. 1889.

Professor Wilson traces by a careful method and lucid style the history of government from its supposed origin down the ages to its present development. Not till he reaches paragraph 1230, does he attempt to define the functions of government. He makes a needed and sharp distinction between what government is and what it ought to be. The first is determined by data and facts. The second is a matter of opinion in which the wisest men differ. Men can agree only in part.

Naturally we turn to article 1216 on international law. He remarks that the province of international law is half way between the province of morals and the province of positive law. "It is a law without a forceful sanction." It depends, I suppose he means, for its execution on moral rather than physical force.

"It rests upon those uncodified, unenacted principles of right action and of justice which have so universally obtained the assent of men's consciences." He might have added that a large international association of learned men are engaged in annual convocations in an attempt to codify these laws which have been developed by the intercourse of nations. Professor Wilson's book is well printed and clearly divided into sections with plain sub-heads and will make an admirable text book for advanced classes in political economy whether in educational institutions or not. It will also be in demand for private readers and should be in every library.

The *Literary World* bestows this high commendation upon a portion of the work:

"In its bringing together of a great mass of facts relating to the history and nature of the most noted gov-

ernments of the civilized world and set forth with great clearness, this work is unrivalled in our tongue. It is indispensable even to the fortunate possessors of special libraries of political science."

We quite agree in the *World's* statement as to another point, on which this elaborate book is unique:

"To Professor Wilson's clear statement of the actual similarity in practice between ancient and modern governments, despite their great theoretical divergence, and the bearing of this fact upon the socialistic tendencies of our day, one would willingly compel the attention of dogmatists of all schools."

TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILLIONS FOR A NAVY.

The "Naval Shipbuilding Policy Board" has recommended to the United States Government the construction, during the next fourteen years, of a very large and powerful fleet, at an initial cost of considerably over \$250,000,000. [Senator Chandler says \$349,000,000.]

These proposals are very bold and very far-reaching. They advocate the building, between 1890 and 1903, of no fewer than 92 vessels, of which 54 shall be armor-plated, and 15 deck protected. The particulars of size and cost are given as follows:

10 first-class battleships, of 10,000 tons, . . .	\$50,000,000
8 first-class battleships, of 8,000 tons, . . .	40,000,000
12 second-class battleships, of 7,000 tons, . . .	54,000,000
5 third-class battleships, of 6,000 tons, . . .	18,000,000
9 first-class belted cruisers, of 6,250 tons, . . .	29,700,000
10 armored rams, of 3,500 tons, . . .	18,000,000
4 first-class protected cruisers, of 7,400 tons, . . .	14,000,000
9 second-class protected cruisers, of 5,400 tons, . . .	25,200,000
2 second-class protected cruisers, of 4,000 tons, . . .	4,100,000
5 third-class cruisers, of 1,200 tons, . . .	2,500,000
15 torpedo gun vessels, of 900 tons, . . .	7,500,000
3 depot ships, of 5,500 tons, . . .	6,000,000

Thus, the 92 projected ships will have an aggregate displacement of 491,450 tons, and, including machinery and armament, will cost \$269,000,000; but it is estimated that, at the end of fourteen years, the total expenditure, including the cost of maintenance of the vessels as they are completed for sea, will amount to \$380,000,000. The battleships are to steam from 15 to 18 knots; the belted cruisers, 19 knots; the protected cruisers, from 19 to 22 knots; the third-class cruisers, 18 knots; and the torpedo gun vessels, 22 knots.

VOTING FOR RIGHTEOUSNESS.

The Lord Jesus Christ is the ruler of the world *de jure*, but not *de facto*. He has sent forth his Word and his Spirit to win the world to obedience to Him, to make that a fact which is now a right. Christian men and Christian churches have received both the Word and the Spirit—both the command to disciple all nations and divine power necessary to obey it. In our country believers in Christ are citizens of a self governing community. They have the power to speak, write and vote. The influence of the words and the votes should be given to Christ, if anything is.